

Cutting Up of German Forces More Important Than Gains

Foch's Masterly Blows, in Six Great Battles Now Raging, Are Wearing Out Hindenburg's Armies--Week's Hardest Fighting.

BY PAUL AYRES ROCKWELL. Cablegram to The Sunday Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1918.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES. October 5.—Six great battles are now in progress along a front extending from Flanders to Meuse, and the enemy is being forced to wear himself out in attempting to support blows delivered vigorously against more than 200 kilometers (120 miles) of his defensive lines. This using up of German man power and material is more important than territorial gains, acceptable as the latter are, and Marshal Foch's masterly and systematic method of striking is beginning to tell seriously upon the foe. The six battles are, from north to south: First, the Franco-Anglo-Belgian offensive between Dixmude and a point south of Ypres which is brilliantly successful; second, the powerful British offensive in the region of Cambrai; third, Gen. Debeney's attack against the Hindenburg line in the region of the south of St. Quentin; fourth, Gen. Mangin's push against the Hindenburg line in the region of the Vesle and the Aisne; and fifth, Gen. Berthelot's operations between the Vesle and the Aisne, and sixth, Gen. Gouraud's operations in the Champagne. These last two are all progressing favorably for the allies.

beyond Ardeuil and Mont Fauvelles toward Chalence. Bouconville and Binerville were also held by the allies. Hence the line traverses after Apremont wood, communicating with the Americans.

Assailants' Losses Small. The main characteristic of the combats has been the smallness of the losses sustained by the assailants, and the calmness and method with which the battle was waged, the poilus going ahead regardless of the violence of the struggle. Since October 1 the Germans have been attacked ceaselessly, endeavoring by every means possible to hold onto the ground remaining in their possession. Many fresh battles have been fought up and down the front, but the fighting has been so intense, the Germans biting every unwillingness to leave the sector, they being fearful that the French advance will cut their lines of communication, thus causing a frightful disaster. The French are now from eight to twelve kilometers (4.5 to 6.5 miles) past the Hindenburg line. They have traversed the wonderfully organized defensive positions which the Germans deemed impregnable. The fighting is now going on in a zone where there are not many regular lines, but a mass of barbed wire entanglements, cement blockhouses and observation towers. The Germans are being driven back with advantage natural obstacles, damming brooks and flooding the terrain.

Challenge Carried. On October 2 the French carried the important railway center of Chalence and on the following day a larger offensive was launched. The crest of Blanc Mont, the poilus are now in possession of the important observation station, whence may be seen all of the Aisne valley, including the Hindenburg line. The French are rounding out the positions and are advancing toward the Hindenburg line. The poilus are overcoming tenacious enemy resistance, thereby meeting great praise.

No Germans South of Aisne. Meanwhile the 3th French Army pushed the operation into the region of the St. Thiery massif and retook the important observation station. Actually the Germans have no element remaining on the south bank of the Aisne. The French are enlarging the bridgeheads prepared for driving the foe farther away from the fronted stream. From the Laon-Boulogne line the French are driving north of Rheims now follows the Aisne canal to Neuville, joining the Hindenburg line. The French are gradually being freed from the menace of hostile shells, and one may expect the French front to be entirely cut off from the Germans.

Battle Still Rages. The battle continued to rage violently yesterday, especially along the front where the armies of Gen. Gouraud and Debeney are engaged. Gen. Gouraud's poilus yesterday by a clever maneuver from the northwest turned and captured the position after a fierce fight in which many Germans were slain. Taking advantage of the enemy's confusion, the poilus carried St. Souplet and advanced toward the west, reaching Grand Bellou and penetrating the wood north of St. Souplet. The French front is now in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Gouraud overcame desperate enemy resistance and captured the vastly important observation station. Meanwhile the Americans under Gen. Gouraud's orders carried the important observation station. The French front is now in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Gouraud overcame desperate enemy resistance and captured the vastly important observation station.

Second Day More Severe. Therefore, the enemy hastened up all reserves and the second day of the battle waxed more severe as the German resistance increased. Attacks and counter attacks were made in rapid succession. It was a battle of maneuver and infiltration. The French crossed the Hindenburg line and German resistance centers were wiped out one after another. In some of the woods the Germans had built "skyscraper" blockhouses, cement affairs, with store rooms and other buildings. The Germans were fighting northeast and south of St. Quentin day and night through Thursday and Friday with great vivacity. German infantry resisted energetically and the French were unable to break through the main structure either by the trench or by the use of gas. The French first lines, roads and assembly places, were completely destroyed. The German planes, flying low, attempted to observe all the allied movements and to interfere with the land batteries by dropping bombs. One is impressed with the feeling that the Germans are extremely nervous because of the rapid advance of the French into the Hindenburg line and that the German staff wishes to retard his menacing progress. The French are now in the hands of the enemy. Gen. Gouraud overcame desperate enemy resistance and captured the vastly important observation station.

Seven Good Reasons Why Uncle Sam Says Paper Must Not Be Wasted. 1. The Government's requirements for all kinds of paper are increasing rapidly and must be supplied. 2. Paper making requires a large amount of fuel which is essential for war purposes. A pound of paper wasted represents from one to three pounds of coal wasted. 3. Paper contains valuable chemicals for war purposes. Economy in the use of paper will release a large quantity of these materials for making ammunition or poisonous gases. 4. Paper making requires labor and capital, both of which are needed in war service. 5. Paper making requires transportation space. Economy in the use of paper will release thousands of freight cars for war purposes. 6. Greater care in the purchase and use of paper will save money. Your savings will help finance the war. 7. Strictest economy in the use of paper will prevent a shortage.

THE GERMAN EXHIBIT IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM ON THE WESTERN FRONT.



It is stated, officially, that during the month of August, 1918, British troops in France captured 657 German guns, including more than 150 heavy guns. Machine guns numbering 5,750 have been counted, as has a thousand trench mortars. British official photograph.

COL. DENNIS FINISHES FIFTEEN MONTHS' RECRUITING IN U. S.

Aided in Gathering Up Britons and Canadians for Service in War on Huns. Figures Given Showing Big Part Allied Countries Have Taken in Conflict.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Col. John S. Dennis, C. E. F., second in command of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, has just completed about fifteen months of work for the mission in the United States, and, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. H. C. P. Crosswell, C. E. F., has returned to his home in Canada. Fourteen officers of the mission, including Col. Dennis, Lieut. Crosswell, Col. F. C. Jamieson, who had charge of recruiting in the eastern division; Maj. Paul F. Sise and Capt. H. B. Pepler, will soon leave for Siberia with the first contingent of the Canadian Siberian expeditionary force, numbering about 4,500 men. Col. Dennis, who is not only a soldier, but a bustling business man as well, and assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, was Brig. Gen. W. A. G. Bennett's right-hand man in conducting various phases of the great recruiting campaign, which closed for British and Canadian troops on September 28, and will close for those between the British and Canadian contingents on October 12. After these dates, British and Canadian troops will be sent to Siberia by their own armies, will become subject to the provisions of the United States Army, and will be drafted into the British or Canadian army at the American draft age.

PREMIER HUGHES CUTS NAME HUNS' BIG GUN

Great Krupp Naval Piece Captured by Australians Causes Viewers to Marvel. Cablegram to The Sunday Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1918.

WITH THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE IN FRANCE, October 4.—Recently, in company with Premier Hughes of Australia and a number of British and Australian officials, The Star correspondent had the pleasure of inspecting the great Krupp naval piece that fired on Amiens and later fell in the hands of the Australians. When one first comes upon it one halts amazed. Its size far surpasses anything the imagination had conceived. Besides, it seems so incongruous in this beautiful, quiet spot in the country. One might think of some grotesque monster that has wandered out of its own element and fallen derelict in an environment it could not master. It stands on the eastern slope of a gentle rise beneath a clump of trees. Its astounding barrel, more than fifty feet long and over three feet in diameter on the ground, having been broken loose from the main structure either by the premature explosion of some shell, or by a deliberate act of the Germans, as others assert. However, the barrel still points over the crest of the hill, and the Germans, flying low, attempted to observe all the allied movements and to interfere with the land batteries by dropping bombs. One is impressed with the feeling that the Germans are extremely nervous because of the rapid advance of the French into the Hindenburg line and that the German staff wishes to retard his menacing progress.

350,000 of Military Age. Col. Dennis, when asked for a resume of the mission's work, stated that there are 350,000 Britons and Canadians of military age in the United States, according to the last United States census, and figures obtained by the British and Canadian missions. The total number of recruits who volunteered and were accepted for the British and Canadian contingents is about 46,000, of which the British army got about 12,000. Col. Dennis said Col. Dennis to bear witness to our deep appreciation of what has been done for the British and Canadian contingents in Canada. It is true that we in Canada were a bit peevish at first, but we have since long a hand in keeping the Prussian mind dog off this continent, but we have since long a hand in keeping the Prussian mind dog off this continent, but we have since long a hand in keeping the Prussian mind dog off this continent.

Need of International Action. After reviewing the strenuous efforts made by the mission to recruit Britons and Canadians in the United States, only 65,000 of whom had offered their services out of a total of 350,000 of military age, Col. Dennis explained that the international draft convention was needed because 250,000 of them had claimed British citizenship, which excluded them from the United States draft, but had not volunteered "to supply the manpower needed by the countries of their birth." Explaining that every Briton and Canadian who volunteered during the sixty-day period ended at midnight on September 28 would be given a certificate if found medically unfit, which would be exchanged for an exemption certificate issued by the British ambassador at Washington, which certificate would be recognized by the United States. Col. Dennis continued: "Now what is going to happen to the Britons and Canadians who have not volunteered or been exempted when midnight strikes on September 28? I will tell you: From that date on the time hereafter they and their children and grandchildren after them will be branded in the eyes of the world as men without a country—duty dodgers, duty shirkers and slackers who would not respond to the agonizing appeal for help from the country of their birth and nationality, and who had to be turned over through the provisions of a treaty to the country of their residence to be forcibly made to do their duty, and our sincere hope is that the back of the neck and march down the street to the nearest military camp."

Pointed Paragraphs. Lobsters' teeth are in their stomachs. The healthiest place to work is in an oil refinery. The ordinary swallow can fly 120 miles an hour. Jacking birds use spider threads for their nests. Ham rabbits have been known to jump twenty-four feet. Fighting ants have an organized system of ambulances. Nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface is water. More than half a million dollars is given away to London street beggars every year. The Lord Chancellor of England receives \$50,000 a year and \$25,000 a year pension, no matter how short the day. It has been estimated that at 10,000 feet altitude kites and hawks can see field mice; their eyes being twenty times stronger than those of man.

Rob Church of Candles to Meet Need for Fats. Correspondence of the Associated Press. PARIS, Sept. 15.—Germany's desperate need for fats was recently shown when, after despoiling St. Crepin's church in Chateau Thierry, the vandals confiscated 400 pounds of candles. Even the small scraps of tallow they found in a little chapel of the nuns at a hospital nearby was taken by the Germans. The candles were driven out of the city by the American troops according to the report of James H. Hester of Atlanta, Ga., a Knight of Columbus chaplain.

Oh, Never Mind. From Chaparral. St. Francis Desk Man—Before you leave I'll have the porter inspect your room. Stud—Oh, never mind; I don't think I left anything in it. Desk Man—Yes; that's what I'm afraid of.

Notes of Art and Artists.

Gerrit A. Beneker who, with his colleague, Frank A. Desch of Provincetown, Mass., is exhibiting at present at the Arts Club, came to Washington last June as an expert aid of the Navy Department, assigned to work on the big job of constructing the Army and Navy buildings in Potomac Park, now nearly completed. He is probably the finest artist who has ever had such an assignment. The task assigned him was equally unusual. It was to help get the message over to the 3,500 workmen who were putting up these buildings, to make them realize that they, one and all, through their work, were making a contribution to the great war. He was to speak to the men through the direct and universal language of art, to make them realize that they, one and all, through their work, were making a contribution to the great war. He was to speak to the men through the direct and universal language of art, to make them realize that they, one and all, through their work, were making a contribution to the great war.

Allenby's Victories Bring Interesting Bulletin From Geographic Society.

The magnificent victories of the British forces under Gen. Allenby in the Holy Land give timely interest to a war geography bulletin just issued by the National Geographic Society. The bulletin, which is based on a communication to the society from William H. Hall, says: "Where Turkey joins to Egypt is Palestine. No spot of earth in all the world bears such memories for so many and such a variety of peoples as the rugged mountain slopes, narrow valleys and half desert wastes of Judea and Galilee, Beersheba, Hebron, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem—the more mention of these names tells the story of Abraham and Moses and David, of the prophets of Israel and of the Son of Man. Kings and priests and people come from the east and the west, and bring the glory of the nations to do homage to the deities that cluster about these sacred shrines. In Syria was the one green spot of the desert—the Lebanon mountains. In 1580, when the Ottoman Empire and European powers insisted that these mountains be made autonomous. And since that date this little strip of land has been a living demonstration of what good government will produce and of what the people of the land are capable of becoming. Mountain Sides Terraced. "The steep mountain sides have been terraced to a great extent and planted to olives, figs and vines. Taxes have been low, safety to property and good roads have been built and kept in repair. The people have constructed more comfortable homes and have sent their sons to school. The story of the achievements of the Lebanon and its sons during these years will be a thrilling narrative in itself. Now that autonomy has been taken away, the Lebanon is again a part of the Ottoman Empire. Practically the whole Turkish Empire is of the same surface configuration, high mountain ranges along the coast, with a fertile plain in the interior. These inner plains are generally fertile, being constantly renewed by the waters from the surrounding mountains. Where rain is sufficient, or where water can be obtained by irrigation, they produce fine crops of grain. No More "Cedars of Lebanon." "In ancient times the mountains were everywhere covered with forests. The cedars of Lebanon not only furnished timber for the building of the kings of Egypt annually floated large rafts of logs from the Syrian coast to support the Egyptian fleets of the Nile. This constant demand from foreign lands, together with the fact of an ever increasing population, has practically denuded the mountains of the whole land. The cedars of Lebanon, which were once the pride of the Lebanon and hills with pine and cedar and oak would be a simple task if carried on by the people of the Lebanon. The cedars of Lebanon, which were once the pride of the Lebanon and hills with pine and cedar and oak would be a simple task if carried on by the people of the Lebanon. The cedars of Lebanon, which were once the pride of the Lebanon and hills with pine and cedar and oak would be a simple task if carried on by the people of the Lebanon.

LIEUT. LOEWENHARDT KILLED Foremost German Aviator Had 53 Victories for His Record.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Lieut. Loewenhardt, foremost German aviator after the death of Baron Richthofen, has been killed after having scored fifty-three victories in the air, says a Breslau dispatch published by the Berlin Tageblatt. "French aviators previously reported that they had brought down Loewenhardt on September 29, but his death was not confirmed until now.

Calls for Porto Rican Laborers. Correspondence of the Associated Press. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, September 15.—Twelve hundred Porto Rican laborers are wanted at Norfolk, Va., according to a cable received by F. C. Roberts from Col. Butler of the Quartermaster's Corps of the Army.

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